App F IX 4

1949-50
(gnl)

File No 205-48

Previous References

Serial Nos. 1 2

Later References

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos JWD

P-21
E

Part B for January 1949

SUBJECT

Continuation of the Town Refuse Compost Scheme

To The Secs of Dist
" Dr of A
" Cont
" Pubs of FM e

13257 5) 13/5/49

Clearfile 52

File No Mt 205-48-

Minute by the Minister for Local Self-Government

No 2374

Bangalore,
1st April

MANUFACTURE OF COMPOST

1) It is learnt that the rubbish within the Municipal limits is either being sold in public auction for a paltry sum or otherwise disposed of by the Municipalities in the State At a time when there is much demand for manure, it is very necessary that this rubbish is converted into manure by introducing "Compost Manure Scheme" in all the Municipalities This will not only bring in considerable income to the municipalities concerned but will also ease the difficult manure position in the locality

2) Suitable circular instructions may therefore be issued to all the Municipalities to introduce if any of them have not already done so - "the compost manure scheme" immediately by making necessary provisions in the Budgets in this behalf

Minister for Local Self-Govt

General Secretary)

3) Draft circular letter as amended please

4) Draft Circular Letter is put up for approval

5) There are some previous rules on the subject

7606/sd V7869/sd

be put up

9/4/49

169-45-5 Regn 16/4
103-46-2
164-47-11

6) Collections 164-47 (Sls 10 & 11) and 169-45-5 are put up

7) Collection 103-46 (Sl 2) is not traceable (Under Regn slip enclosed)

8) Subs for order Ref para 8 Papers

Clear 19/4

9) Steps necessary to amend the existing orders on the subject may be available with the Chemist (Composting) in the Agricultural Deptt Please see draft D.O letter put up

10) The reports required can also be had from the Agricultural Bureau A representative may be sent

9/4/49

To
The Chemist (Composting Officer)
Office of the Dir of Ag Bangalore
No L 12053 Dt 20 4 49

Requests have to meet the Asst Secy with the several orders issued on the Subject and draft Bills prepared by the provinces on the Subject especially to introduce the Scheme

Daily Summary of news Dt 12-4-49
Orders of the Minister for L S G

11) The various legislative powers to compel

7606/pl 7869/pl

Compost Scheme - Introduction of Municipalities

Municipalities to prepare Compost from Town Waste must be worked up in the Branch for introduction in the various Towns & the R.A.[m]

(2d) RC
13.4.49

(2) If approved the discussion with the Result & the Chairman who has been asked to bring the draft bills prepared in the provinces will be awaited

Mac 21/4

(1) Daily Summary & News re Legislation for Compulsory introduction of Compost Scheme is Separated for keep Separately Worked up

(4) A Revised draft Circular is put up for approval

Mac 28/4 (1) The previous papers
For 28.4.49 with subject are putup, along with the report for the period ended 31.3.48, showing the progress of Composting Town refuse with Municipalities in the State

(6) The draft circular is putup for approval

Ml 169-45-5

Office of the Minister for Local Self Government
No 525/s 31748
Date 30/4/49

To Dat 29/4

To Dat 30/4

21/4 Minister L S/ 30/4/49 may be approved 30/4/49

7869/ML

May be submitted to the Minister for Revenue & Works for perusal before approval for [illegible] 2/5/49

[illegible] 3/5/49

Minister for Agriculture & Fisheries 3/5/49

MM 7/5/49

9/5/49

Letter attached for signature

9/5/49

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE & PUBLIC WORKS
No 9432
Dated 5/5/49

ATT TO GOVT OF NEW ZEALAND
No 1
Dr 11/5

To

1) The Director of Agricultural Chemistry
2) " D C's of Districts
3) " Comptroller to Estate
4) " D P H

No L 13122-02/ml 205 48-2 D/ 12 5 49

Issues Collection Re collection & Compost Scheme at Newcastle

As the D N has to issue to the Press & Town Newcastle this may be sent to the Telegraph Section for [illegible] each - 75 copies of the N

Copies 12/5/49
Dr 12/5/49

Pl put up draft letter to the Director of Printing to print & supply 200 copies pamphlet & wrapper as marked in red 12/5/49

7869/mk

Cocoapost Scheme – Introduction of reln

Draft Letter to the Director
pricetags & postcard for approval

Date 13/5/49 Fwd 13/5/49

To the Director of publicity and statistics
No L 13257 dt 13 5 49
calls for printed copies

See A- 14/5/49
Printed copy pasted.

13/5/50

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

No AF 4013

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated Bangalore, 15th Jan *19* 49.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General Dept.

To

The Director of Agriculture
in Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR

Continuation of the Town Refuse Compost Scheme

With reference to your letter No.Co.Io/48-9 dated 29-9-48 on the above subject, I am directed to state that Government - consider that in view of the poor results achieved under the scheme it is not necessary to continue this particular organisation and that the scheme may therefore be handed over to the Municipalities concerned and the Rural Welfare Department and the organisation in the Agricultural Department closed down as a measure of economy.

Yours faithfully,

Sd Mir Safdar Hussain
General Secretary to Govt

Memo No. AF 4014 / 15-1 49

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Comptroller to Government for information in continuation of this office letter No A F 2843 dated 8-11-48 in the matter

By Order,

C Narayanaswamy
for General Secretary to Govt

Draft

Copy to L S G Branch
" L B Branch

SCHEME FOR COMPOSTING TOWN REFUSE INTO MANURE
MYSORE STATE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st J u l y 1948.

¾--*** oOo ***---

1. I n t r o d u c t i o n

The Scheme for the Composting of town refuse into manure, sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research came to a close from 1st of August 1945, on the completion of its two two year period. Considering the importance of the Scheme in its bearing on the "GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN" and the need for the satisfactory utilisation of town refuse from the economic point of view Government were of the opinion that the training of Sanitary Inspectors under the scheme should be speeded up and the organisation of "COMPOST " production in all the towns of the state taken up and pursued with vigour Government were therefore pleased to sanction the continuance of the scheme for a further period of three years from 1st August 1945 at an estimated total cost of Rs 46,800 spread over a period of three years. The present report makes the final one of the three year period The expenditure for the period of three years amounts to Rs.46,800 and represents a saving of about Rs. Nil on the sanctioned budget for this period

Government were pleased to sanction the Rural Waste Compost Scheme as a post-war Scheme for five years in G O o 7389-401-Agri. 452-5 dated 26-6-1947. This scheme was put into operation from 1-7-47 to run concurrently with the Town Waste Compost Scheme till 1-8-1948.

2. S T A F F.

Dr S V. Govindarajan was in charge of both the schemes up to 17-9-1947 and he was relieved by me and I assumed charge from 17-9-47 forenoon There were no further changes in the staff in the Town Compost Scheme during the period under report except the appointment of a maistry at Hassan from 31-1-1948. As before the six maistries posted to work at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Davangere, Shimoga and Tumkur continued to look after intensive production work both in the town and surrounding centres

3. LEAVE

I was on Privilege leave for 18 days from 1-6-1948 to 17-6-48 Sri. B Bhimasena Rao, B Sc , Assistant Bio Chemist, Shimoga was on Privilege leave for 12 days from 6th May to 17th May 1948. Sri S Ramaswamy Sastry was on Privilege leave for one month from 1st to 31st March 1948

4 Tours.

Dr S V Govindarajan was on tour for 21 days in connection with the inspection work of town compost depots. I was on tour for 86 days visiting places where town compost work had to be started and for contacting revenue and agricultural officers for organising rural compost work

The number of days the staff was on tour in connection with town and village compost work is indicated below

Sri. S. Ramaswamy Sastry, Assistant Bio Chemist,	147 days.
Sri B-Bheemasera Rao, Assistant Bio Chemist	207 days.
Sri K R Ananstha ramaiah, Assistant Bio Chemist	188 days

5. Correspondence

In addition to work disposed fof orally and in unofficial notes 3030 letters were received and 3040 sent out during the year Bills attended to were 50 in number.

6. Technical Programme.

A programme of work from 1st August 1947 to 31st July 1948 as laid down in G O at the time of sanctioning the scheme is detailed below

1st August 1947 to 28th February 1948-- Training 18 Sanitary Inspectors and starting work in 18 more towns

1st March 1948 to 31st July 1948-- Stabilising the work taken up and attending the manure distribution in all the centres working the scheme

REPORT

The training of the fifth batch of Sanitary Inspectors which was programmed to be taken up from the 1st of August was commenced from the 18th instant, owing to delayed communication from Government

to the concerned municipalities Of the municipalities now remaining which had to commence compost work, thirteen were ascertained to have the requisite sanitary staff who could supervise this work and these were invited to depute their men to receive compost training for a period of 6 weeks. During the month of August 1947 five Sanitary Inspectors reported at Bangalore and two at Shimoga for this training, while the other Municipalities pleaded difficulty in deputing their men Of these, Alur, the only remaining municipality chosen for training at Mysore was visited by the Assistant Bio Chemist, the local Sanitary Inspector given instructions on conducting the work, and the work commenced there. The trainees were given intensive theoritical and practical instructions for a period of six weeks during which period they were taken also on visits to some centres outside the head-quarter centre.

Such of those municipalities from where the trained Sanitary Inspectors were transferred were visited and the newly posted non-trained Inspectors were given instructions in the broad principles and technique of compost preparation

Government in their order No A F 1797-8-Agri 257-45-12 dated Bangalore, the 17th September 1946, were pleased to sanction the continuance of the Town Compost Scheme for a further period of three years from 1st August1945 and it would therefore come to a close on the 1st August 1948. The Director of Agriculture, therefore desired that all the Agricultural Inspectors in the State should be given training in town compost work so that it may not suffer a serious set back for want of general supervision and guidance after the Town Compost Scheme ceased to exist from 1st August 1948 This suggestion of the Director of Agriculture was communicated to all the nine Circle Officers and all the Agr cultural Inspectors were given training in Town Compost work by the three Assistant Bio Chemists.

7. Production, Demand and Sales of Compost

It has been pointed out in last year's report that by July 1947, 66 municipalities had been brought into operation Of these municipalities, Kolar, Chennapatna and Holenarasipur have been reported to

have suspended work. By personal contact and correspondence with the concerned authorities, these three major municipalities have been pursuaded to take up compost work. Holenarasipur started work from 1st July 1948 and it went to the extent of cancelling the right of collecting town refuse which had been given to a contractor in the auction sale. Kolar and Chennapatna have already communicated their desire to start work and preliminary arrangements are being attended to for commencing work soon

This year 18 more municipalities were brought under the scheme bringing the total number of municipalities taking up town compost work to 84. It may not be possible to add up th this number any more

The production of compost this year was 27,587 tons against 25,290 tons produced last year This shows an increase of 2297 tons during the year under report over last years production

Figures for the production of compost during the year under report, sales during the year and stock of compost at the end of the year are given in Statement I. appended to this report. The population of all the 84 centres which have taken up compost preparation, comes up to nearly ten lakhs according to the census figures of the year 1941 According to the estimates given by Dr C N Acharya, the author of the method now widely adopted for preparing compost from town wastes, we should expect an outturn of about 1,00,00 tons, whereas our production efficiency is only about 28% and that h has reached the figure 27587 tons This means that our production there is still a large scope for stepping up production. In most of the municipalities are firstly the illicit disposal of Katchara and night-soil by the conservancy staff Secondly the refuse is utilised in filling up pits and low-lying areas of the municipalities. Such improper methods of disposal are constantly brought to the notice of the authorities wherever observed Thirdly the town Compost activity is not pursued in Malnad parts of the State with the same enthusiasm as in Maidan parts due solely to the fact that the demand for this type of manure is not great due to sentimental objections. This prejudice is gradually overcome

! the factors that namely stand in the way of increased production

The last observation namely that the demand for town compost manure is not so great in Malnad parts of the State as in Maidan parts is clearly brought out in Statement 2. In this the sale price realised per ton of manure has been calculated and entered. If it is conceded that there is closely knit relationship between demand and price offered, the sale price can safely be taken as an index of the popularity of the manure. The average price realised for one ton of manure in Maidan centres was Rs 2-2-9, whereas it was only Rs 1-0-9 for the Malnad centres. This clearly shows that the town compost manure is not quite popular with the ryots of the Malnad parts and attempts are being made to popularise the manure among them by free distribution and subsidised sales. In fact, large stock of manure that has accumulated at Shimoga and Tarikere is now being disposed off by the Agricultural Department by selling it to the ryots at Rs 1-4-0 per ton by buying it from the municipality at Rs 1-8-0.

A better method of creating a permanent demand for town compost manure in Malnad parts would be to demonstrate that areca and cocnonut respond better to town compost manure than to the local method of manuring the above crops which consists in digging up long trenches between rows of plants and filling them up with green leaves covered over with excavated soil. Most of the town compost manure prepared at Tiptur is used in this way namely manuring coconut gardens A few experimental tests will be started this year in a few places in the Malnad area with this object inview

The detailed statement in Table 2 gives particulars of the towns and the total realisations by sale of manures during the current year according to the information received so far. The total sales during this year is approximately 19,453 tons and compares favourably with 17,300 tons sold last year. The ratio of sales to production is 70.5% this year and it was 70.0% last year

8. Compost Demonstrations and Publicity.

In order to spread the knowledge of the benefits of the composting processes on the environmental hygiene of the towns and of the manurial value of the town compost manure among the ryot class, the opportunity afforded by a large number of exhibitions all over the State was fully made use of. Practical demonstrations and display of charts were arranged in the exhibitions got up in connection with the District Conferences of Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug, and at cattle Fairs at Hassan and Chickmagalur. In addition to the above, Taluk and District conferences, Rural Reconstruction Drive meetings, Taluk Advisory Committee meetings were attended to. Propoaganda lectures were delivered at several municipal centres.

9 Suggestions for stabilising the Town Compost Work in Mysore

The Town Refuse Compost Scheme which was sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agric ltural Research was first started in Mysore from 1st August 1943 and was continued for two years, the cost being borne by the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research and the Government in a certain agreed proportion Considering the importance of the scheme in its bearing on the "Grow More Food Campaign" and the need for the satisfactory utilisation of town refuse from the economic point of view, the Gover nent of Mysore continued the Scheme for a further period of three years The Scheme has thus terminated on the 31st of July 1948. During these five years, the composting process was introduced into 84 municipalities. It now remains to be seen whether the work started with so much of labour and cost would be continued without the fostering care of the Agricultural Department. As this is the fifth and final report, it is in the fitness of things to discuss at some lngth the future proppects with regard to the stability of the Town Compost Work which is now in operation in many municipal centres in Mysore.

It is really strange to see that a good number of minor Municipalities are not showing any great enthusiasm towards town compost work Several of them have taken up the compost work either

through pressure from some of the councillors or from Government They seem to think that their old method of disposal of town wastes appear to be more economical and less bothersome on account of their slender resources. This old method of disposal consists in given away on contract basis, the right of collecting town refuse to a contractor who would supply one or more carts for collecting rubbish at the rate of Rs 40 to Rs 80 per cart per month. Thus the contractor would not only get a substantial amount for the carts service, he knocks off the town refuse free of charge. This system is prevalent in almost all the small municipalities and as some of municipal councillors take up this kind of contract work, it is difficult to over come this practice. This pecuniary interest of the contractors has all along been the most powerful factor to contend with and in many instances Town Compost work was started overcoming oppositions offered by contractors. When once a particular municipality takes up to town composting, it makes its own arrangements for the transport of town refuse to compost depots, and sells the manure by Public auction. In this way the contractor loses the monthly incomes which he would have obtained by offering his carts to the municipality and he loses the manure in addition. These are the considerations which appear to have impelled the municipalities like, Chennapatna, Doddaballapur, Kolar, Chickballapur to suspend compost work inspite of the fact that they were convinced by actual working that Composting resulted in profit rather than loss.

The question naturally arises that when the contractor prepares manure from town wastes and applies it to land, the object of the town compost scheme is realised in that the plant food ingradients mobilised into the urban area in the form of food-grains, are returned back into the fields in the form of manure. Though this argument appears convincing, yet it is not a correct statement of facts. The method followed by the contractor in preparing compost is briefly described below. The town refuse after being collected is dumped pell-mell outside the out-skirts of the town, the wild animals, crows, vultures, draw away the rubbish in a disorderly fashion

all round the place and keep the mass continually disturbed with the result that the refuse gets dry and cold and will hardly decompose In the end a small quantity of manure of low quality is obtained.

Secondly this method of disposal is objectional from the sanitary and hygienic point of view. The pathogenic-organisms present in urban-refuse may prove dangerious to the surrounding locality as these organisms are not killed by the high temperature which usually develops in properly composted heaps. Such a system of composting is unscientific and the disadvantages of this system briefly are - (1) The output of manure is low. (2) Its quality will be poor as it is subject to leaching action of the rain for long periods. (3) It is a dangerious material to handle as the pathogenic germs present have not been killed by the high temperature that usually develops in a properly composted mass and is a likely menace to the health of the village community who may happen to use this manure. (4) It may not be free from weed seeds.

These defects are overcome only when the municipality undertakes the composting process as advocated by the Department

In order to get the maximum benefit by way of preparing good compost manure out of urban refuse, by the Hot-Fermentation Process of Dr C N. Acharya, and to eliminate all the defects mentn mentioned above, the All India Conference on Compost held at New Delhi on the 16th and 17th December 1947 recommended that the Municipalities and notified Committees should be prohibited from selling uncomposted refuse or night-soil to farmers and the municipalities should undertake composting of town refuses on the other hand the municipalities in Mysore especially the smaller ones find it convenient on account of their inability to maintain a costly transport system to give away the right of collecting town refuse to private contractors In order to reconcile these two viewpoints the following proceedure appears to be an acceptable solution. The small municipalities may follow the contract system of refuse removal provided the contractor binds himself to dump all the refuse

materials in a compost depot set apart by the municipality in the Municipal boundary. The municipality should undertake the responsibility of preparing compost under the supervision of their staff. After composting, the manure may be removed by the contractor. He is prohibited from removing the refuses beyond the municipal boundary in an unprocessed form

This procedure was suggested to Chikballapur and Kunigal municipalities where town compost work has not been taken up, so far They readily agreed to this proposal and work has already been started in Chikballpaur. In Kunigal, land acquisition procedings are going on and after land has been taken possession of work will be started.

Minor municipalities which plead inability to take up compost work because they cannot maintain a costly transport system may be persuaded to follow the above proceedure and it is believed that the stability of the work on a permanent basis may thus be assured This proceedure will be given a trail in the case of all those municipalities which have already suspended work.

Grant of Allowance to Sanitary Inspectors for Supervising Compost Work

As a result of representation made in the annual report for 1945-46, that the Government should permit the grant of a small extra allowance with the consent of the municipalities, to the Sanitary Inspectors and the Directors recommendations thereon in his letter No Sc Gl 9634/46-47 dated 30th December 1945 Government were pleased to sanction an allowance for the duration of the Scheme, in the case of the following municipalities.

Sl No.	Name of the Municipality	Amount sanctioned Rs.
1.	Malur	Rs. 6
2.	Shimoga.	10 each to two Sanitary Inspectors Scavanger attending compost work Rs 3 - 7
3.	Chikmagalur	15
4	B i r u r.	15
5.	Ajjampur	10
6.	Sringeri	10
7.	Narasimharajpur.	5
8	T Narasipur	10
9	Chamarjanagar	15
10	Nanjangudu.	15
11.	Krishnarajanagar.	15
12.	Mulbagal	10
13.	Saklespur	

Out of 84 centres only in 14 Municipalities have the Sanitary Inspectors been granted an allowance for supervising compost work. There is some discontentment in other centres where good work is going on The Deputy Commissioners of Districts have to obtain resolutions passed in the municipal councils for the grant of a suitable allowance to the Sanitary Inspectors for supervising compost work and forward them to Government for sanction

C O N C L U S I O N

In concluding this report, I want to express my deep appreciation of splendid work done by Dr S V Govindarajan since the starting of the Scheme. Further I wish to acknowledge the whole-hearted co-operation given by the Assistant Bio Chemists and the staff towards the successful working of the Scheme in the face of innumerable difficulties.

Government action needed to ensure permanency to Compost work in Town Municipal Centres, Mysore

(1) The Section of the Municipal Manual relating to the disposal of night-soil and rubbish by municipalities should be amplified so as to specify the compost system as the recommended method of disposal.

Action on the above lines has been taken by the Central Provinces Government on the recommendation of the compost Conference held at Nagpur on the 8th February 1948, On the initiative of the Hon. Minister for food and Agriculture, Central Provinces

(2) By means of an Act of legislature, the removal of rubbish and night-soil outside the boundary of the municipality should be prohibited unless they are composted.

The Central Provinces Government has already passed an ordinance in this regard.

pk.3

BIO CHEMIST,
Compost Scheme.

No L 13257
13/5/48

To
The Director of Printing and
Stationery
Bangalore

Sir

I am directed to request you to print and supply 200 Copies of the enclosed Memorandum No L 13122-82/ml 205-48 I dated 12.5.48 urgently for which 50 Copies may be consigned to the Same has to circulated to the members of Town Municipal Councils

Yours faithfully
for Secy
13/5/48
13/5/48

No L 12/122-82 Dn. 205-48-2

12/5/49 Circular memorandum

15 copies

The town refuse compost scheme sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was introduced in the State from 1 8 1943, and the composting process was ~~introduced~~ extended in 84 municipalities Considering the importance of the scheme and its bearing on the 'Grow More Food Compaign', Health Inspectors were also trained in the process, with view to better and more economical utilisation of the town refuse

A good number of minor municipalities and also some town municipalities are found to be not enthusiastic towards town compost work; the method of disposal of town waste on contract system which they consider to be more economical and less ~~bother~~ troublesome on account of their slender resources being preferred to its conversion into compost manure This impression is erroneous as the contractor in addition to the hire paid to him out of the municipal funds gaining the advantage of having the town waste also to himself at the expense of the municipalityes At ~~the~~ a time when the country is faced ~~as the~~ with acute food scarcity, the demand for manure has naturally been very great in order to step up production Also the benefits of composting process on the environmental hygiene of the town need hardly be emphasised Thus the composting of town waste into manure in all the municipalities which has large potentialities for development would not only bring in additional revenues but would also help in easing the difficult manure position in the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ locality

Government in their order No A F 4013 dated 15-1-1949 have ordered the handing over to the municipalities concerned the scheme of compost makin

and discontinue the organisation ~~and the~~ Agricultural Department It is now up to the municipalities to continue the scheme to its successful conclusion

The Presidents of the Town Municipalities ~~etc~~ are therefore requested to take steps for utilising the ~~large lot~~ entire quantity of town refuse now allowed to be wasted by introducing the scheme of compost making in areas where the scheme ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ is not already introduced, and ~~also~~ to continue the scheme ~~in other municipalities~~ where it is already working in places by making suitable provision for the purpose if necessary ~~xxx~~ in the budget estimates. The scheme should as far as possible be made to run on a self-supporting basis, but in view of the indirect benefits accruing from it, it does not matter if in some cases it entails a little extra cost

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are also requested to advise the minor municipal councils ~~to~~ similarly, take to the compost scheme enthusiastically, and effectively work it up in all the municipalities

By Order,

for Secretary to Government
General Department

To

1 The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
2 " Director of Agriculture
3 " Comptroller to Government,
4 " Presidents of Town Municipalities
5 Director of Public Health

Copy to the A.G.'s Branch

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

No L 13122 82—Ml 205 48 2, dated Bangalore, 12th May 1949

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

The town refuse compost scheme sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was introduced in the State from 1st August 1943 and the composting process was initiated in 84 Municipalities Considering the importance of the scheme and its bearing on the 'Grow More Food Campaign Health Inspectors were also trained in the process, with a view to a better and more economical utilisation of the town refuse

A good number of minor Municipalities and also some town Municipalities are found to be not enthusiastic towards town compost work, the method of disposal of town waste on contract system which they consider to be more economical and less trouble-some on account of their slender resources being preferred to its conversion into compost manure This impression is erroneous as the contractor, in addition to the hire paid to him out of the Municipal funds gains the advantage of having the town waste also to himself at the expense of the Municipalities At a time when the country is faced with the acute food scarcity, the demand for manure has naturally been very great in order to step up production Also the benefits of composting process on the environmental hygiene of the town need hardly be emphasised Thus the composting of town waste into manure in all the Municipalities which has large potentialities for development would not only bring in additional revenues, but would also help in easing the difficult manure position in the locality

Government, in their Order No A F 4013, dated 15th January 1949, have ordered the handing over to the Municipalities concerned, the scheme of compost making and discontinue this organisation in the Agricultural Department It is now up to the Municipalities to continue the scheme to its successful conclusion

The Presidents of the Town Municipalities are therefore requested to take steps for utilising the entire quantity of town refuse now allowed to be wasted by introducing the scheme of compost making in areas where the scheme is not already introduced and in places where it is already working to continue the scheme by making suitable provision for the purpose, if necessary in their budget estimates The scheme should as far as possible be made to run on a self supporting basis, but in view of the indirect benefits accruing from it, it does not matter if in some cases it entails a little extra cost

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are also requested to advise the Minor Municipal Councils similarly to take up to the compost scheme enthusiastically and effectively work it up in all the Municipalities

MIR SAFDAR HUSSAIN,
Secretary to Government,
General Department

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore
The Comptroller to Government
Presidents of Town Municipal Councils
Director of Public Health in Mysore

WD 2196—GPB—200—4 6 49

TOWN WASTE COMPOST SCHEME.

Statement I

Statement showing the production, sale and stock of compost at different centres of Mysore State for the year 1947-48.
(From 1-7-1947 to end of 30-5-1948)

Sl. No.	Centre.	Production during the year. Cubic feet	tons.	Sale during the year. cubic feet.	Population at each Centre according to Census figures of the year 1941.	REMARKS.
1.	Ajjampur.	6,140	122.8	-	3,669	That most of the Centres are
2.	Alur.	Discontinued	-	-	2,133	not putting forth their best
3.	Anekal	-do-		10,000	7,048	efforts to maximise compost
4.	Arsikere	10,350	270		7,051	production, can be seen from
5.	Arkalgud.	5,100	-do-	4,000	5,091	the fact that the potential
6.	Bannur.	-do-		-	5,683	capacity (in town) of each town
7.	Bangalore City	27,870	557 4	27,650	2,48,334	for compost production is
8.	Banavar.	3,200	-do- 64		2,462	roughly 1/10 of its population.
9.	Belur.	2,450	49	3,700	3,703	Judged from this standard most of
10.	Badravathi.	21,300	426	8,725	19,585	the centres fall short of their
11.	Birur.	27,500	550	46,300	26,679	potential capacity In the
12.	Bowringpet.	50,300	1006	35,000	7,515	absence of a compelling force they
13.	Chennagiri	18,500	370	4,500	5,059	do not care to convert the whole
14.	Chamarajanagar.	36,770	735.4	30,500	9,923	of their rubbish into compost or
15.	Chennapatna	-do-			16,485	discontinue their activity by
16.	Chennarayapatna.	6,300	-do- 126	6,500	4,134	giving away the daily collection
17.	Chellakere	34,880	697.6	12,000	4,257	to a Contractor who is
18.	Chikmagalur.	31,920	638.4	5,250	15,383	usually doubly benefited He
19.	Chintamani.	-do-		-	9,292	gets decent amount for his carts

18.	Chikmagalur.	31,920	638.4	5,250	15,383	usually doubly benefited . He
19	Chintamani.	-do-		-	9,292	gets decent amount for his carts
20.	Chitaldrug.	20,200	404	27,000	14,528	given to the municipality for
21.	Chiknaikanahalli.	4,570	-do- 91.4	-	3,313	the collection of rubbish and in
22.	Closepet	-do-		-	8,882	addition gets the manure free.
23.	Davangere	1,06,750	2135	1,35,350	31,758	
24.	Devanahalli.	-do-		300	6,931	
25.	Doddaballapur	-do-		800	11,866	
26.	French Rocks.	10,200	204	12,660	4,272	
27.	G u b b i	6,190	1238	2,700	6,129	
28.	Goribidanur.	1,300	-do- 260	6,000	5,162	
29.	Gundlupet.	34,550	691	11,400	6,237	
30.	Harihar.	24,500	490	36,600	8,422	
31.	Hassan	34,500	690	900	14,596	
32.	Hiriyur	3,480	69.6	21,000	3,417	
33.	Holalkere.	6.800	136	10,000	4,146	
34.	Honnali	8,500	170	-	4,645	
35.	Hoskote.	-do-		-	6,226	
36.	Hosadurga	1,800	36	-	3,922	
37.	Holenarsipur.	Started work.			9,303	
38.	Hunsur.	8,200	164	20,000	7,919	
39.	Jagalur	1,000	Discontinued		2,888	
40.	Kadur.	30,000	600	16,000	4,484	
41.	Kankanahalli.	3,000	-do- 60	4,500	6,338	
42.	K o l a r.	Started work.		5,500	19,006	

Sl No.	c e n t r e.	Production during the year in cubic feet.	Tons.		Sales during the year. in cubic feet.	Population at each centre according to the census figures of the year 1941.
43.	Konanur.	1,600	32	discontinued.	-	2,981
44.	K.G.F (Andersonpet).	31,800	636		12,600	25,000
45.	K.G.F.(Robersonpet).	43,000	860		4,250	
46.	Koppa.	6,400	128		-	1,478
47.	Koratagere	4,950	99		2,400	2,979
48.	Krishnarajpet.	9,500	190	-do-	3,300	3,127
49.	Krisnnarajangar.	21,300	426		15,000	4,741
50.	Kunigal.	1,100	22	-do-	4,400	5,846
51.	Maddur	10,700	214		12,600	3,838
52.	Madhugiri.	7,300	146	-do-	7,000	1,461
53.	M a g a d i.	4,000	80	-do-	4,500	7,134
54.	M a l u r.	5,900	118		-	5,185
55.	Mandya.	23,830	476.6		9,000	11,374
56.	Malavalli.	11,700	234		-	9,055
57.	Mudigere	800	16		-	1,964
58.	Mysore	75,000	1500		28,650	1,50,540
59.	Mulbagal.	10,800	216		11,600	6,785
60.	Nagamangala.	5,900	118		-	4,258
61.	Narasimharajapur.	4,700	94		6,400	2,589
62.	Nanjangud.	39,780	795.6		48,650	10,725
63.	Nelemangala.	300	6	-do-	-	4,119
64.	Pavagada.	-	-		-	3,534
65.	Periyapatna	-	-	-do-	-	3,957
66.	S a g a r.	16,000	320		5,800	7,513
67.	Saklespur.	-	-		-	3,620
68.	Seringapatam.	13,600	272		13,800	7,678
69.	Sarjapur	2,900	58	-do-	-	3,240
70.	S i r a.	-		-do-	6,500	6,797

62. Nanjangud.	300	6			3,534
63. Nelemangala.	-	-	-do-	-	3,957
64. Pavagada.	-	-			7,513
65. Periyapatna	16,000	320		5,800	3,620
66. S a g a r.	-	-		-	7,678
67. Saklespur.	13,600	272		13,800	3,240
68. Seringapatam.	2,900	58	-do-	-	6,797
69. Sarijapur.	-		-do-	6,500	3,321
70. S i r a.	1,300	26		-	2,494
71. Shikaikoppa	7,200	144		-	4,412
72. Sringeri.	5,700	114		20,250	27,712
73. Srinivasapur.	141,500	2,830		33,350	5,795
74, Shimoga	20,000	400		7,000	8,858
75. Shikaripur.	134,310	2,686.2		33,000	3,587
76. Tarikere	4,900	98		3,800	5,236
77. T. Narasipur.	13,000	260		3,000	7,513
78. Thirthahalli	53,500	1070		45,800	21,893
79 Tiptur	61, 200	1224		67,800	4,154
80. Tumkur.	3,200	64	-do-	1,800	4,607
81. Tymagondlu.	1,550	31		3,600	
82. Vadigenahlli.	70,200	1404		46,200	
83. Bangalore Civil Station	Started work in June 1948.				
84. Yelahanka.					
T o t a l.	13,79,340 cu ft.	27,587 tons.		9,72,685 c ft. 19,453 Tons.	